FOR A MONSTER MEETING.

REPUBLICANS WILL GATHER ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25.

NO WORD FROM SPEAKER REED THE CAM-PAIGN COMMITTEE HAMPERED BY LACK OF

INTEREST DUE TO OVER-CONFIDENCE. The Executive Committee of the Republican Campaign Committee of Kings County held a meeting at the campaign headquarters last night at which it was decided that the opening massmeeting of the campaign will be held on Friday evening. September 25. No reply has been received from Speaker Reed, in answer to many invitations that have been sent to him to open the Brooklyn canvass. Chairman Erenner and his colleagues are still confident that the Speaker will come to Brooklyn, but they are somewhat disturbed over his failure to reply to the messages sent to him. At last night's meeting the committee decided to have their big meeting on September 25, whether Mr. Reed could attend or not. If the Speaker cannot fill that date another speaker of National reputation will be

secured. The managers of the Brooklyn campaign say that this will be one of the most difficult fights at home by the tendency of the party workers to pathy with the free silver movement." sit in their offices and figure out a tremendous great emancipator of the Kings County delegation majority for McKinley in Kings County without aiding to roll up the majority by doing the work | 10 the Popoerate State Continued immediately which they should share in. The most absolute confidence in McKinley's ability to carry the State has settled down upon the hard workers of McGuire joined the ranks of the dissenters and past years, with disastrous results at headquar-ters. Mr. Brenner says that unless this feeling is overcome it will be almost impossible for him to carry on anything like a campaign.

Mr. Brenner has also found much difficulty in

MANY WOODRUFF CLUBS.

THE PARK COMMISSIONER'S NAME POPULAR WITH POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

It has become the popular thing for new Republican clubs organizing in Brooklyn to name themselves in honor of Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Since Mr. Woodruff was nominated nearly a dozen clubs have chosen him as their standard-bearer.

On Monday evening the Timothy L. Woodruff Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward was formed at a meeting Wolf: second vice-president, Harry Mehrten; financial secretary, H. Goodman; corresponding secretary, Cohen; recording secretary, G. Lefkowitz; treasurer. Meyer Levinson, sergeant-at-arms, Harry Horowitz, Meetings of the club will be held weekly and the members will make an active canvass of the ward for new members.

On Tuesday evening the Timothy L. Woodruff Camaign Club of the Tenth Ward, with a large memership of colored Republicans, was organized at No.
& Warrenst. The officers of the club are: Presient, Augustus M. Hodges: vice-president, William
frown, secretary, Thomas J. Williamson; treasurer,
ames Tredwick; sergeant-at-arms, C. K. Boyd, On
the same evening the Augustus M. Hodges Battery of
these County was organized at the same hall with
members, all of whom are young colored Repubcans, George A. Cortrew presided at the opening of
he meeting, and the following officers were elected;
agrain, William Pare; first leutenant, George Livguston, second lieutenant, Willis F. Hodges; third
entenant, Harvey Emith. The two organizations
fill hold a big mass-meeting in South Brooklyn
inthin a couple of weeks.
The Laddes' Republican Social Auxiliary of Newpaign Club of the Tenth Ward, with a large mem-

Ladies' Republican Social Auxiliary of New-I party and entertainment on injellein's Hall. The auxiliary d its object is to aid the Re-e Twentieth, Twenty-first and orkers in the Twentieth, Twenty-first and ond Districts of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

DADYITES REFUSE A TRUCE.

EINTE THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT CONGRESSMAN WILSON INDORSED.

The Third Ward Republican Committee, the anti-Dadyites, met in their clubhouse. No. 290 Dean-st., last night, and indorsed the candidacy of Francis Wilson for renomination to Congress in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in recognition of the valuable and brilliant services rendered by him to his con-stituents, and in view of the necessity of having at Washington an able and experienced Representative from the HIId New-York District, the Ward Republican Committee hereby heartly in-derses the candidacy of the Hon. Francis H. Wilson for renomination, and piedges to him its united and earnest support toward his return to Congress,

earnest support toward his return to Congress.

M. J. Leary presided. W. H. Vass, who is chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the Dady people in the interest of harmony, made a verbal report that the Dadylies, in a conference held last week, showed a strong predilection to keep by themselves, and had defiantly rejected all propositions made by Mr. Vass's committee of three to join forces and not fight any more.

"Therefore," added Mr. Vass, "we've nothing to expect from 'Mike' Dady and his followers."

Mr. Vass's report was unanimously adopted.

T. E. Fleming, who is also no friend of Mr. Dady in a political way, supplemented a history of Dady's methods, which Mr. Vass had elucidated, and tumped on the Third Ward "boss," as a man out in front said after the meeting, "with both feet."

"No man can dictate to us," said Mr. Fleming. "The time has gone by for pulling people into conventions and making them vote under the unit rule like a flock of sheep. We do not intend to vote, help or work for any man's nomination without our consent. Dady can't push us. We have 400 men behind us, and that tells the story. We will not support any man who is going to be put up by the ring of the Third Ward of the city of Brooklyn."

The club will hold a raily next week, the day to be announced hereafter.

A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE APPOINTED. BOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS PREPARING FOR AN

AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN. Charles J. Patterson, chairman of the General Committee of the National Democratic party in Committee of the National Democratic party in Kings County, yesterday appointed the following Campaign Committee: David F. Manning, chair-man; Louis C. Schliep, Nelson B. Killmer, Daniel L. Thompson, J. J. Bradley, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Harrington Putnam, Joseph Kohnstamm, Otto C. Wierum, Ir. Henry M. Sherrill, Charles T. Hong, Wierum, jr., Henry M. Sherrill, Charles T. Hoogland, Morris Adler, Robert Wheelan, John Hughes, F. B. Tuck, Daniel Moynahan, Joseph Manne, James T. O'Neill, William A. Wright, A. S. Wolf, Robert Dobie, William Mechan, James Allen, James

James T. O'Neill, William A. Wright, A. S. Wolf, Robert Doble, William Meehan, James Allen, James Devitt, Captain John R. Roy, W. S. Constant, Jr. M. V. B. Bennett, Isaac Sternberger, Dr. Breslin, Mr. V. B. Bennett, Isaac Sternberger, Dr. Breslin, Frank Hollis, George Schriefer, Charles J. Patterson and Robert H. Roy, ex-officio.

The members of this committee will immediately take charge of the National Democratic campaign in Kings County in the interests of sound money and Palmer and Buckner. The campaign head-quarters will be opened either to-day or to-morrow in the vacant store at No. 319 Washingtonst, and R. J. McManus will be in charge. The room in Montagueset, will be given up for the campaign because of its small size.

Mr. McManus will have charge of the Brooklyn distribution of tickets for the big Madison Square meeting of next Tuesday. Several hundred tickets will be on hand for distribution to-day.

Robert H. Roy has charge of the arrangements for the State Convention, which will be held in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. September 24. A large bunch of seats directly in front of the platform will be reserved for the delegates, and all the available room elsewhere in the big and all the available room elsewhere in the big hall will be given over to spectators. Mr. Roy has charge of the distribution of tickets and has already received many applications. The first tickets will be the first served.

As soon as the headquarters in Washington-st. have been opened the members of the Campaign Committee will give their attention to the opening of branch headquarters in every ward in the city in great abundance and given out through the ward headquarters. Railles will be held in the thirty-two wards, and at least one big meeting will be held after next week, possibly on the Saturday evening before Election Day.

Mr. Roy received yesterday a large number of names of persons joining the National Democratic ranks.

It is believed that the action of the Buffalo convention yesterday in indorsing the Chic

Mr. Roy received essential and the National Democratic names of persons joining the National Democratic ranks.

It is believed that the action of the Buffalo convention yesterday in indorsing the Chicago proceedings will result in the addition of hundreds of names to the Sound Money Democratic rolls, according to the Shepardite leaders. In nearly every instance the new recruits in the reform organization express their desire to aid along the movement, and the leaders will have no difficulty in forming active and efficient ward committees throughout the city.

THE COLLAR OF M'LAUGHLIN CHAFED THE UNTERRIFIED.

MURPHY, GROUT, DELMAR AND OTHERS MADE A BIG "KICK" OVER "BARNEY" YORK,

AND THE BOSS IS GLOOMY

There are sorrow and grief in the camp of Me-Laughlin. The State Democratic Convention is a eral weeks ago, charged with trying to pass a fraud thing of the past, and the ninety-two brave Brook- ulent note, indorsed by J. H. Baker & Co. the badge of the Willoughby-st, boss are straggling ment for goods. Edward J. McCrossin, Richard home with blood in their eyes and soreness in their

There was a day not long ago when McLaughlin lieutenantship of any one he chose, but that day partner, Mr. Abboit, did not sign the note. This year he selected as his seems to have passed. Anthony Barrett and others. He told them what to do, and they wrote his orders down in their notebooks and started out on the warpath for Bryan. On the way to Buffalo Barney York stopped off at Wolfert's Roost, and absorbed much inspiration from the sphinx that perches there. He also took away with him several instructions. Everything went finely until on Wednesday morning the Kings County men assembled in a caucus. Then the plot of the conspiracy was disclosed. The first cruption was caused when Senator McCarren offered a resolution pledging the delegation to vote as a unit. This gave James W. Ridgway his chance, and up he sprang with mighty peaks of eloquence, declaring in tones full of awe and impressiveness that he would be bound by no unit rule, even if it was passed. Said "Jimmy":

"I will not vote to place this delegation in the power of one man to carry in his pocket the votes of the delegation and deliver them upon the order of any man at Albany or elsewhere who is not in sym-

Thus it was that "Jimmy" went on record as the to the Popocratic State Convention at Buffalo. arose and took up the fight. E. Clarence Murphy, Michael J. Coffey, Patrick Hayes and William R. told their fellow-delegates why they did not want ing the unit rule. They gave various reasons, but the one true reason which moved them all was jealousy and irritation under the sub-boss-ship of Barney York. Had the old man been there, there would Mr. Brenner has also found much difficulty in securing proper attention from the State and National Committees. All the best speakers have been sent into the Western States. While the Brooklyn men recognize the fact that the West is the main battle ground, and believe that they should have a little assistance at the beginning of the campaign, to say the least.

There is a possibility that Mr. Reed may answer his invitations to-day, but Mr. Brenner has announced that the big meeting will be held on September 25, with Mr. Reed or without Mr. Reed with the boss with the lines in his hand while seat with the boss with the lines in his hand while the old man holds the whip. Barney is chairman of

of the County Executive Committee, chairman of the Campaign Committee, chairman of the delegation, and now he wants to be State Committeeman, and is likely to be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. We think that is about enough for one man to have, and if we have anything to say about this, that is all he'll get for a while

In these words is expressed the creed of the unruly ones who are seeking to undermine the old Willoughby-st. establishment. No one expected that the rebellion would break out in such a conspicuous place as the State Convention, but whet "Barney" attempted to step publicly on "Jimmy" held at No. 35 Sackman-st. The officers chosen were: Ridgway's toes, by smothering his aspirations for President, A. Tannenholz; first vice-president, A. January office that he could get, "Jimmy" decided that was time for him to take a hand in the fight, and lead the forces of the discontented in such a manner as to call the attention of the entire State, if necessary, to his grievances. It soon became evi-"Jimmy" was not counting without his host. The dissenters rallied around him bravely, and when the vote on the unit rule was called Barney's' scheme was smashed by a vote of 41

Many other things happened at Buffalo which make good stories for people who care to bother themselves with the internal disservious of the Bryan following. One of these was a fight between York and Delmar for a place on the State Committee. York got it, but only after he had called down upon himself the wrath of a goodly jortion of the delegates. E. Clarence Murphy spokes for the opposition and represented its idean when upon being asked to sign York's credentials he replied; "Sign nothin'. This is a high-handed outrage." owing remarks that were dropped at other times at Buffalo also serve to illustrate the sort of harmony now prevalent among the Democratic breth-

Edward M. Grout-"Jim" Shevlin says Eve got to do this and I've got to do that. I'm a little bit new n Democratic State Conventions, it is true, but "Jim" Shevlin, least of all men, can order me about. ony Barrett, addressed to Senator while the Senator was making a speech against the

rule-We will take care of your case later. John Delmar-This York is a great man. won't miss Webster or Clay when we have him to

However much the Brooklyn men fought among themselves in Englis, they assert, they made a fairly good showing before the codvention. They say that they were invited to pick the victim for Leutenant-Governor. They made a desperate effort to find a victim, but after Ridgway. Grout and General Catlin had discreetly refused to run they gave it up as a bad fob, completely forgetting Senator Peter H. McNuity, M. L. Towns and Dr. Dio De Kremen. One thing that they have not explained is what became of the Gaynor boom. Nothing has been heard of that interesting feature of the political situation since the Judge returned from Europe. The Ridgway boom for any office on the ticket was stealthily smothered, but not until after it had brought on the attack upon Willoughby-st. The voice of Towns was once or twice heard shouting, but it attracted no attention. Other things were also said and done, but they do not look well in type

The delegates report one more mysterious disappearance besides that of the Gaynor boom, and that was the secret and unexplained and rapid flight of James D. Bell, who could not be found in Buffalo after Wednesday's session. Mr. Bell has displayed great uncertainty as to his own plans since he returned from Chicago in July, but ne has hitherto given his brethren a chance to guess what he was up to. On Wednesday night, nowever, he disappeared with such success that nobody was able to give the slightest information regarding him. Somebody said last night that he had finally decided to try the David R. Hill trick, but had not made the decision until after he had roached Buffalo.

Not the slightest degree of Interest was manifested in Brooklyn yest-day in the proceedings of

had finally decided to try the David R. Hill trick, but had not made the decision until after he had reached Ruffalo.

Not the slightest degree of Interest was manifested in Brooklyn yesterday in the proceedings of the convention, except in those parts of it that shed light upon the Brooklyn fight. It is not difficult to see that it made no difference whatever to the average regular whether the convention nominated John Boyd Thacher or Li Hung Chang, or whether its platform declared for free sliver or yellow dog. The convention was regular in any case, and that was all the McLaughlinites wanted to know about it in order to be satisfied. They were, however, deeply concerned over the squabble precipitated by Ridgway and Coffey. The foundation of the Willoughbyst, structure is none too firm when at its best. Without any family quarrel to shake the establishment, its future existence is decidedly uncertain. Any such tempest as that stirred up at Buffalo together with the free-silver tornado, will soon bring it down in ruins. Its own occupants know this all too well, but they are powerless to ward off the harm. The dissenters will not be quieted or comforted. They say that they have endured the obnoxious sub-leadership of York and Shevlin as long as they can, and have decided that the time to strike is the present, when the old wreck is on its last legs. The outbreak of Wednesday morning is the beginning of a series which partends the greatest disaster to the McLaughlin structure, and if the vote on the unit rule is any indication of the strength of, the dissenters throughout the city. Mr. York will have to resign his deputyship.

Meanwhile it is interesting to note that Mr. York is expected to conduct a Bryan campaign in Kings County. Hundreds more, it appears, are in revoit at the leadership of McLaughlinins chefts. This is the condition of affairs which exists at the opening of the free-silver campaign in Kings County. The enemies of the McLaughlinins chefts. This is the condition of affairs which exists at the o

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS TO RATIFY

A Republican ratification meeting will be held in Grand Union Hall, No. 258 Court-st., at 8 o'clock this evening, under the auspices of the Sixth Ward Reevening, under the auspices of the Sixth Ward Republican Campaign Committee. There will be speaking by Henry A. Powell, Register of Attears, and Hiram R. Steele, president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Cub. Music will be furnished by Lent's band. The handbills announcing the meeting bear the following invitation: "All citizens, whether Republicans or Democra's, who favor sound money, sound government, good wages and happy homes, are invited to attend this, the opening meeting of the campaign in the Sixth Ward.

The Sixth Ward committee boasts that it possesses the biggest and best banner in the city. The banner has been out for over two months.

LI BUNG CHANG'S GOODBY TO THE MAYOR. Li Hung Chang, just before his departure from Vancouver, B. C., for the Orient, bethought himself of Mayor Wurster, and sent the following message, which the Mayor received yesterday:

Hefore embarking for China, I send you greeting and bid you goodby.

LI HUNG CHANG.

GATHERED ABOUT THE TOWN.

Vernon H. Gridley, assistant engineer in the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance of the City Works Department, died in St. Mary's Hospital at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from typhold fever. He was twenty-eight years old. Mr. Gridley's home was in Rochester. He was unmarried and had been in the employ of the city for about two years.

Judge Tighe yesterday dismissed the complaint against Harry Richardson, who was arrested sevyn Bryanites who went to Buffalo labelled with on Mr. Taylor, a Fulton-st. jeweller, in payson's counsel, moved for dismissal on the ground that the note presented was a firm note, and there was no proof that it was a forgery. J. H. Baker, could send his men anywhere he pleased under the senior member of the firm, could not swear that his

A meeting of the Brooklyn members of the Comdeputy bosses Bernard J. York, James Shevlin, mercial Travellers' Home Association will be held at the Clarendon Hotel, Washington and Johnson sts., next Saturday evening. The object confer with Colonel A. B. De Frece, of New-York, tional Fair, to be held in Madison Square Garden

The condition of Edward Tyson, who shot himself in Hackettstown, N. J., last Saturday, was reported at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital to be the same blind. Mrs. Julia McCormick, who is at the Methstill alive, but the physicians do not expect that she

The Hebrew population of Brownsville yesterday observed the Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur, which is given up to fasting and prayer. The two synagogues of the district were filled throughout The celebration begun at sunset on . The Hebrew population in Brownsville is about 16,000.

Mayor Wurster is successful as a fisherman. Last day, accompanied by William Krumbach, of the Hanover Club, he went to Monticello, Sullivan County, to remain over Sunday. On Monday the two men caught forty-five bass, and on Tu morning Mayor Wurster went out alone. He returned with twenty-five bass, the largest weighing about three and a half pounds.

In the Fort Hamilton Police Court yesterday morning Mrs. Spits, of Third-ave, and Ninetleth-st. pleaded hard before Justice Cowenhoven for the release of her husband, John, whom she had had her. The woman's face was all scratched, and the Justice refused to let the man go, saying that he

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Twenty-sixth District Progressive tepublican Club, Liberty-ave, and Osborne-st. Opening meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club, Grand Union Hall, No. 258 Court-st., evening

Meetings, committees on Electricity and Gas G1 a. m.) penitentiary and morgue; buildings, Public Health and Hall of Records, 8 p. m., City Hall.

LONG ISLAND NEWS.

TRUSTEES SUED FOR DAMAGES. THE JAMAICA SCHOOL FIGHT CARRIED INTO THE COURTS

The school war in lamaica is fairly on, and, as Samuel Cisco, the leader of the colored people in their fight for admission into the white schools, and those who believe with him applied registered, and were told to take them to the colrest joining the Cisco children and refusing to go to school at all. Mr. Cisco told The Tribune at the ceedings against the Board of Education. Wednesday eleven civil suits were brought inst the Board of Education of Jamaica at the against the Board of Education of Jamaica at the County Court at Long Island City. Every one was brought by colored parents, and all were for alleged damages in keeping their children out of the public schools. Previous efforts in this direction have been complicated by side issues, and the real question at issue has not been met in any of the decisions that have been handed down. Both sides now hope that the issue may be fought out in the suits just brought, and that the decision of the courts this time will settle the question once and for all.

NORTON'S INLET MUST NOT BE CLOSED. The Lancaster Sea Beach Land and improvement company has been given forty-eight hours by the move the spiles that were intended to be driven in Norton's Creek, to close the inlet. The improvement which runs from Jamaica Bay to the ocean a disof the Edgemere Hotel and the cottages on the mainland owned by the company. They said they feared that the hotel would be undermined by the next severe storm, and that it was for this reason they intended to drive the spiles to protect their property. The Board of Health says that there is no danger of the hotel being undermined. They state that the miet is now navigable to large vessels, and is of muca use to commerce. The Board further states that, should the inlet be closed, the water in it would necome stagmant, which would be detrimental to the public health. For this reason they have ordered the land company to remove the spiles, and say that if they are not laken out, the health authorities will see to it that their order is enforced. that the hotel would be undermined by the next

GOERNER GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

A number of College Point merchants are mourn ing the disappearance of Charles Goerner, who went away on Wednesday, leaving his wife in destitute circumstances. Goerner was employed en "The Flushing Journal," and is charged with embezzling \$200, which he collected from subscribers and advertisers, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Three years ago Goerner was sentenced four months in the penitentiary for misappro to four months in the pentlentary for misapp-o-priating the funds of a lodge of which he was a member, and on his release was employed as col-lector on a local paper, and again was arrested for stealing money which he had collected and failed to turn in. For this he served another term in the penitentiary. Goerner recently instituted suits for criminal libel against several well-known citizens of Whitestone and College Point for defamation of character, and also brought the cases before the Queens County Grand Jury and asked for indict-ments, but all the cases were thrown out.

QUEENS COUNTY INDICTMENTS. number of persons indicted by the Queens County

Grand Jury, now in session in Long Island City, were arraigned in the County Court before Judge Garreison yesterday. Jacob Rosenberg, of No. 411 Grand-st., who is alleged to have been one of the ringleaders in the riot that occurred in the Flushing plenic park in Maspeth on the Fourth of July, at a plenic of the Friendly Sons of Russia, was indicted picnic of the Friendly Sons of Russia, was indicted for rioting and for assault in the first degree. He pleaded not guilly to both indiatments, and his trial was set for Monday. Charles Ward and John Hall, two of the four boys wno escaped from the County Jail, but were suissequently recaptured, pleaded guilty to horsestealing from the Johnson Brothers' stock farm, in Roslyn, and were remanded for sentence. Two of the boys got away, and are still at liberty. They may also have to answer for Jail-breaking, if they are caught, August Rosenthal was indicted for burglary in the third degree for robbing a house in Astoria. He was in the jail when the four boys escaped, but was afraid to go down the blanket ladder and remained in his cell. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

FATHER AND SON FELL OVERBOARD.

George Swezey, of Patchogue, and his four-year-old son had a narrow escape from being drowned in the Peconic River at Riverhead on Wednesday night. They were found struggling in the water by Deputy Shertiff William H. Adams, who rescued them. Swezey and the child fell overboard while endeavoring to get into a boat. FAR ROCKAWAY PIREMEN PARADE.

The annual parade and inspection of the Far Rockaway Fire Department was held yesterday,

The firemen marched through the principal streets

of the village, which were decorated in honor of the occasion. Fire companies from different vil-lages on the Island also took part in the parade, and, altogether, the day, aside from the bad weather, was a gala one for the department. C. H. WILLIAMS DEAD. C. H. Williams, of No. 28 Lafayettte-ave., died at summer home, Nautilus Island, Castine, Me., on dresday night, from Bright's disease, in his fiftyeighth year. He had been in ill-health since last spring, and had been confined to his bed for the last

hree weeks. Mr. Williams was born in Fremont, Oblo, and came to New-York when a young man. He Ohlo, and came to New-York when a young man. He was for twenty years in Wall Street, being first connected with H. T. Morgan, and afterward in business for himself. In 1887 Mr. Williams gave up the brokerage business. In 1891 he was one of the corporators of the Atlas Iron Construction Company, and was elected its first president. Afterward he resigned the presidency and for the last year had lived a retired life. His wife and two sons survive him. No arrangements have been made for the funeral. The body will arrive in the city to-morrow.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE POWDERLY MEETING. THE AUDIENCE; AND HOW IT RECEIVED THE AD-DRESS OF THE CHIEF SPEAKER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Having been present at the meeting on Taurs day evening last in Cooper Union Hall, and having both heard and read Mr Powderly's address on that occasion, I have been amazed at the treatment which the meeting and that address have received in the columns of some of the newspapers which profess to support McKinley and Hobart, and at the hands of certain Republicans whose opposition to Major McKinley was supposed to have censed when the nominations were made at St. Louis. Charles W. Hackett, for instance, whose claim to a place on the State Committee is yet to be decided in the courts, and will, it is confidently believed, be decided adversely to him, is reported as saying that, but for the meeting in question, "it would not have been known that there was any Bryan senti-

ment in the city." Mr. Hackett must be strangely ignorant of the political situation, and remarkably ignorant, for chairman of the Republican State Committee, if he oes not know that there is admittedly a considerable Bryan sentiment both in New-York City and Brooklyn; that the leading Democratic organizations in both cities are for Bryan, and that those organizations depend for their votes upon the very lass of people that thronged Cooper Union on Tuesday night, and heard from Mr. Powderly clear, potent and convincing arguments in favor of the gold standard. We have all heard of the ostrich hiding its head

in desert sands in order not to see danger, but for a professed Republican mentor-the ostensible head of the Republican or inization in the Empire State of the Union-to ssume the attitude of a political ostrich is to avow an incapacity at which common intelligence stands aghast, and which may well make the supporters of Major McKinley rejoice that the rank and file of the Republican party is superior to its usurping lendership no wonder, in view of such lendership, that the party has had to work out its own salvation in

no wonder, in view of such leadership, that the party has had to work out its own salvation in this State, and that Mr. Platt himself felt impelled to acknowledge, in an ourburst of candor, that the victory of 1832 was due to Providence alone. As well might Meade's army at Gettysburg have sought to win that hattle by shutting their eyes to Pickett's charging columns, as for supporters of McKinley and Hobart to try to conceal that there is Bryan sentiment in New-York City and Brooklyn is the only menace to-day to the cause of McKinley and Hobart and sound money in the North Atlantic States. It was and is a danger to be met and overcome, and no more effective method could have been suggested or adopted for overcoming the danger than that adopted by the McKinley League in bringing Mr. Powderly here to address the class—I use the term in no narrow sense whose confidence, esteem and graftingle Mr. Powderly has signally merited. The presence in the hall of a number of Bryanites showed that the object of the meeting was being achieved, that the people whom it was desired to win over from free-silver fallacies were there, and that the unanimity which makes too many political gatherings simply a parade of numbers was absent. I am anwilling to entertain the current suggestion that the 'machine' had sent shouters to make trouble, and I therefore prefer to assume that the free silverites in the audience were simply expressing their actual feelings. The applause which greeted Mr. Pavey, when in his opening remarks he mentioned Major McKinley, showed beyond a question that the large majority of the audience were for McKinley and Hobart. This exidence of the predominant sentiment of an assembly so largely composed of workingmen could not fall to be most grafifying to all earnest Republicans however much it may have larred the views of Messrs Gibbs and Hackett.

The personal demonstration against Mr. Powderly by some of his antagonists in the hall only made the more impressive and effective his victory over temporary disorder,

masses of our metropolis that he made made however brilliantly polished and grandly rounded, however brilliantly polished and grandly rounded, would have conveyed, so far as the working people of New-York are concerned. Mr. Powderly delivered the speech of the campaign—a speech that cannot fall to have a deep and enduring influence in behalf of public and private integrity, of honest money and of law and order, and in all fairness I must add that in bringing Mr. Powderly to this State the McKinley League performed a service of inestimable value to the Republican cause, which is the cause of good citizenship, frespective of hearty.

Brooklyn, September 16, 1896. No. 710 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, September

BRYANISM AND EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "Information, oh, for me

s the cry of thousands to-day. Suffer me through the Tribune, as the re-ognized educational daily to this demand. All the principals of seminaries and higher educational institutions that I have met in my wanderings this summer have been unanimous in the statement that ever since the Chicago nominations the current of correspondence company says that, as Hog Island has been almost washed away, the water rushing through the inlet reference to the entrance of new pupils has been completely arrested. In view of the uncermintles of the future, parents and guardians have been loath to enter into engagements involving even such necessary outlays as those demanded for the education of their children and wards.

What does this mean" To those who shall live in the next century incalculable injury through the

A TEXT THAT HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Among the various passages of Scripture quoted in the present controversy one strikingly apropos has, I think, been overlooked, viz.: "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver." Eeel, v. 10.

To my mind, a very suggestive truth for the coming campaign.

Hoosac, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1896.

PRICES HIGH AND WAGES LOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

up in our large cities every time. I am also a believer in a gold standard to regulate the value of liever in a gold standard to regulate the value of our money. I have bought wheat under the free coinage of gold and silver at eighty cents per bushel in the fifties within fifty miles of the city of Baitimore, and worked for \$9\$ per month; shod horses for six and one-quarter cents to remove old shoes and forty cents a pair for new ones; mowed grass with a scythe for fifty cents per day and loaded grain for eighty cents to \$1\$ per day and board—ail under the free and unlimited coinage law. A day's work then was reckoned from sumup to sundown.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb., Aug. 26, 1896.

THE ATTACK ON THE SUPREME COURT. POPOCRATIC FEAR THAT IT MIGHT DECLARE A

FREE SILVER LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In my judgment the assault upon the Supreme Court made in the Chicago platform is founded really and chiefly upon the fear that that august tribuaal will declare unconstitutional any law passed for establishing unlimited free silver coinage at any dishonest rate.

Under the Constitution the United States were granted power, to "coin" and to "borrow" "money What kind of money-honest money or false money The question answers itself.

Under the authority to horrow they issued "notes," as a merchant does, and those notes were declared to be legal tender. This was done under the sharp exigencies of civil war. There have always been many sound constitutional lawyers who failed to find any power delegated to Congress to make such notes legal tender. Resort to the implied powers of the Constitution led to the conclusion that it was a lawful exercise of sovereignty to use all just 8, giving an account of the political situation in the means to insure the negotiability of those "promless to pay," They were based, not upon specific gold or silver coin in hand for redemption, but upon the honor and all the estate of the United States But not even that tremendous security, backed by all the power of the Government-President, Congress and the courts was able to maintain those notes at par with gold. They depreciated to less than 40 cents per dollar. And those notes were made in supreme good faith by the people of the United States for their own use, in direct need, Again, under the Silver Purchase act, the United

States bought substantially our whole sliver produet and coined it into our present dollars. These dollars were made of silver builion bought at rates descending promptly from 1.66 to .73 per fine ounce. But they wholly belonged to the United States, who made them legal tender and backed them with the pledge of being kept on a parity with gold. That pledge was in the nature of an added quality guaranteed by our Government, which fact measurably redeemed them from the stigma of being base coln. In fact, however, they were debased to the extent of the difference between 1.29 (the real value of an ounce of silver at parity with gold) and the commercial price paid, varying from 1.06 to .73. But that guarantee of parity, to some degree, cancelled the quality of debasement. And yet the conse quences of that scheme, designed solely to benefit mine-owners, were such that both great parties gladly united for its repeal. The sense of being atterers of slightly debased coin was too grievous It is now proposed by the supporters of Mr. Bryan

It is now proposed by the supporters at the context and yowner of silver may have it coined into dollars without any cost, and that the quantity of silver, which cannot anywhere in the world be sold for more than 33 cents, shall be stamped as a dollar of 190 cents, and be legal tender for 190 cents. In that case the United States become nothing but the mechanical coner of the money, deriving the context of the coner of the money deriving the states become nothing but the mechanical coner of the money, deriving

ever belongs to the United States, they to it, as they did their greenback notes it dollars; they get no "consideration," accommodation"; they actually pay for so of merely making base coin for others, chefit accrues to the buillion-owners, for The sole benefit accrues to the buillon-owners, for thich they pay nothing whatever. It cannot need my argument to show that such dollars are bogus and debased by nearly one-haif. Where does the Constitution say, or imply, that ongress can make debased coin? It is inconceiv-ble that the braye and honorable mental and

ave and honorable mental and meral glams who framed that charter of our liberties contemplated any such outrage upon common
honesty and such grievous assault upon the integrity of the people of the United States. And I
submit that no possible body constituting any Supreme Court could ever decide that the United
States Congress had power to pass a lawful act to
enforce the debasement of the coin of the country.
And hence the implied demand in the Chicago
platform for packing the Supreme Court.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.
Summit, N. J., Sept. 3, 1896.

BRYAN'S EGG ILLUSTRATION To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir; I see that Mr. Bryan, in one of his speeches

Is it possible that Mr. Bryan could have failed

EDUCATED MEN IN THE FIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

What does this mean." To those who shall live in the next century incalculable injury through the cripple I educational resources of the youth and maiders of today, for it is as true now as when Hosea uttered the woods 2500 years ago. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowleda." But what does it mean now? Diminished income on the part of the principals involves necessarily reduced salaries to the teachers. That innifes not only smaller dealings for the burcher, the grocer and the drygoods houses but also the laying off of hundreds, if not of thousands, of men employed in the school furniture and suich establishments, dischool furniture and Sir: Few things are more gratifying in the prescompelled to act in person on behalf of these high interests. If it is preeminently a campaign of edneation, then our educators and educated men as a class should come to the front, as President Hill and Professor Williams and others have done, to insist that reason shall take the place of vapid declamation. The undergraduates of our colleges, in so far as they are voters, are doing a splendid service in their own wny, and it is highly fitting that college presidents and professors should be pronounced and active in such a crisis. Princeton, we are sure, will not be wanting, as the stirring words of President Patton and Professor Daniels have already guaranteed. An issue is at hand in which, as a people, we are fighting not singly for an honest currency and an ample revenue, but for free government and civic honor and the continued respect of nations. In this issue our institutions of learning are vitally involved and have no right to exist save as they stand before the country and the world as the representatives of National honor and National order.

Princeton University, Sept. 3, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC DESTRUCTIVE POLICIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A great country like ours that is made up of workingmen, in whose honor a National holiday

REBELLION AGAINST REGULATION ROMANCE

was proclaimed and enjoyed yesterday, is a glori-Sir: I have been a reader of The Tribune at in- our proof that mutual helpfulness is the great tervals for almost a half-century, and am a believer in protection as taught by Horace Greeley, viz., to build up manufactures in America, and that will on a policy to bring about the best results for the bring a market to our farmers for their produce and give employment to labor, and I know that a common good makes us one. A crisis now contariff for revenue requires soup houses to be opened fronts the country, and our American manhood is

facing a test of honor to themselves and civilization. Discontent is the cause of our present condition, and that discontent was caused by the great and disastrous mistake of electing Grover Cleveland, with all it brought with it. American home has felt the result of that cause in the last three and one-half years, in sacrificing American industry and labor for the benefit of for eign nations, and now the party that nominated this same Cleveland, with his destructive policy, are Boy Oratoring about the country in an effort to not only continue that three and one half years of un-precedented National disaster, but dares the inonly continue that three and one-half years of un-precedented National disaster, but dares the is-telligence of this people by proposing to take the laborer's dollar by the throat and strangle 47 cents out of his hard-sarned 100 cents. This is the cure offered by the Democratic party silverites for the calamities caused by their own free-trade Cleve-landism, and they expect labor to lie prostrate and take the poisonous dose, while it has yet in full view the train of disaster and calamity which has naturally followed an un-American policy. No, no, the has lived to experience the fact that that acque-tive cry of "free trade" and "the markets of the world," etc. has brought the workingman world, etc., has brought the workingmand all the rest of us to a sad condition. When the street of us to a sad condition were stored American labor will then enjoy enlarge opportunities and increased rewards as sixte to one. WILLIAM H. HAWORTH.

Brooklyn Sent 3 1996 Brooklyn, Sept. 8, 1896.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION FIGURES. WHY THEY DO NOT REPRESENT THE ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS IN THAT COMMONWEALTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It may be of interest to you to know something of the true condition of affairs in North Caroline. In The Sun this morning there was a wellconsidered letter from Washington, dated September that the colored voters are "Republicans who do not constitute, as in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Texas, the rank and file of the Republican party." The letter gives an "illustration" as to the tendency of the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. The language is as follows: "An illustration: Halifax County, in the eastern

and Norfolk, Va., had by the last census 19,000 a

ored and 9,500 white inhabitants, or two colored to each white inhabitant. In the National election of 1892 the Democratic vote in Halifax County was 3.079, and the Republican vote 1.376. There are 4.500 voters in the county-2.599 white and 2.090 colored. A majority of the colored men voted the Democrate ticket. It was so again in 1994, when a Republican-Populist combination carried the State by 2000. Hailfax that year went Democratic by 2.400."

Now, the writer may be ignoriant of the fact the this strange condition was brought about by the one-side delection law of North Carolina, which was inforce at the elections of 1892 and 1894, and in spice of which the Democrats lost the State in the latter year by reason of the combination against them of the Republicans and Populists. Under the provisions of the statute the election machinery of the State of course including Hailfax (Jounity) was entirely under the control of the Democracy, who had supervision of the registration of vuters and the decision of all questions arising during a political campaign; and at the tast, Democracy of the law were undar, and absolutely prevented the possibility of Republican majorities in the negro counted—for Hailfax was not the only one of these developing great Democratic strength. It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength. It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength. It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength It will be called to mind that the Democratic strength it will be called to mind that the March, 1855, the North Carolina law spoken of was repealed, and a new statute has been encacted, under which the election this year will be held. Let us hope that the Democratic negroes will now again become Repubblican voters.

REM. PATE OF WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.** voters in the county-2,500 white and 2,000 colored. A

THE DATE OF WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

HOW THE CONFUSION BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 17 AND IS CAME ABOUT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having frequently been asked in the last few days whether September 17 or September 19 is the correct centennial anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address to the American people, it occurs to the writer that the following facts may be of general interest at this time, when many people are planning celebrations of the centenary of that remarkable document. The confusion of dates is due to the fact that the date which was printed at the ottom of the address when it was first published was not the date written on the manuscript from which it was printed. The circumstances under which the address appeared were as follows:

Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States on April 30, 1789. As his term of office neared its close he contemplated retiring to private life, and sent to Madison the rough notes for a farewell address, with a request that Madison prepare a draft for his cons'deration; but, as Wash ington explains, "mature reflection of the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of personal entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon

In 1796, as his second term was approaching its end and the question as to his candidacy for a to see that he had omitted a vital element in his supposition? To make it fit the case he should have supposed the man to offer "to buy all the eggs produced at 25 cents a dozen" payable in eggs. With that element added, his proposition is certainly "a bad egg." R. D. B. New-York, Sept. 16, 1896.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1896. that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom the choice is to be made." Being then no longer on terms of cordial intimacy with Madison, he sought the advice and assistance of Jay and Hamilton. The latter sent Washington three different drafts. The first sent Washington three different drafts. The first Washington returned with suggestions for its amplification and improvement. The second appears to have been the basis of the address as published. After Washington had curefully worked the matter over he sent his complete address to Hamilton and Jay for final examination, and it was returned to the author with a third draft, which does not appear to have had much effect. The manuscript, all in Washington's handwriting, inscribed on both sides of sixteen sheets of small letter-size, containing many crassics, interlineations and explanatory notes, was sent to a Philadelphia newspaper and published on September B, 1795. The paper bears the following title:

Clayspoole's AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Claypoole's AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER. Price Six Cents, Monday, September 19, 1756, No. 544. Philadelphia. Printed by David C. and Septimus Claypoole. No. 48 Market street.

In this paper the address is dated September II, but the original manuscript, which may be seen in the Lenox Library, this city, is dated and signed in Washington's own hand, as follows:

United States, 19th September, 1796. GO, WASHINGTON.

United States, 19th September, 1796.

GO. WASHINGTON.

It is evident that the 17th is either a typographical error, or that the editor, with a view to apparent consistency, dated the document back a couple of days from the date of publication in order to allow an apparent interval in which the address might be supposed to have been transmitted by the author to the printer and set up into type. The most careful writers give the 19th as the proper date, if one allows himself to be guided by reprints instead of the original document, he is likely to be in a greater dilemma than the choice between the 17th and the 19th of the same month. There is one edition de luxe of 'Irving's Life of Washington' which contains the address dated 19th September, 1776, instead of 1796.

In the year 1850 the administrators of the estate of David C. Claypoole sold the manuscript of the address, and it was bought by the late James Lenox Library, with other precious autograph documents, including letters from Hamilton and Madison on the subject.

When the address appeared it created a great sensation, naturally, on account of its political significance, to say nothing of its intrinsic character. No one can read it without realizing that, whatever assistance Washington received in its preparation, it is in essence wholly and in matter almost wholly his own production, and is an extraordinary piece of sublime, unselfish and fatherly statesmanship.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALLS.

PAPA DIDN'T VALUE GEORGE'S LIFE.

From The Chicago Post. She realized that it wasn't a good time to speak o him, but she was too anxious to know what had appened to put off the interview.
"Papa," she said, as softly and propitiatingly as

Possible.

He only scowled.

"Now, don't be cross, papa," she persisted. "You know how anxious 1 am to hear from you"

"Well?"

"Well?"
His tone was so coldly inquiring that she determined to approach the subject in another way.
"I saw George come in here an hour ago," she said.
"But you didn't see him go out," he suggested.
"No."."

"No-o."

"Well, he went."

She realized that she was not progressing very well, but she was determined to know the truth. "Papa," she said, earnestly, "It is useless to try to put me off in this way. I know why George came here."

"You do"."
"I do. I know what he came to say, and it is useless for you to trifle with me. He came to tell you that he loved me.

The old gentleman admitted that she was right, but still seemed to think that there was nothing in the fact to indicate that she was a mind reader. "He came to tell you that we without me," she continued. "He came to tell you that without me it would be impossible for him to a st. He came to tell you that without me it would be impossible for him to a st. He came to tell you that without me to could not have me for a wife. But somehow he missed me going out. What was your reply?"

ply," It told him," replied the old gentleman, slowly, "that I had been wondering how I could kill him off easily, legally and without creating any serious trouble, and I was consequently obliged to him for the the conversed by his passionate remarks. Then he left."

"I REFUSED HIM TIME AND AGAIN, YET NOW HE HAS SAVED ME FROM DROWNING."
"I SUPPOSE YOU SUCCUMBED AT ONCE."
"NO. I HAD PRESENCE OF MIND ENOUGH TO PRETEND IT WAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE."—(Truck